



CLEARFIELD, PA. Wednesday, November 1, 1854.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the people of our town were thrown into quite an excitement from a bright light cast of this place, and ringing of bells. It was generally supposed that a house or barn was on fire, but after repairing in the direction from whence the light proceeded, it was soon discovered to be a board-pile, lying on the bank of the river, belonging to F. P. Hursthal. They had been hauled and piled there for the purpose of taking them to market as soon as the river would raise. There were about one hundred and fifty thousand feet burnt to ashes.

A man, living in that neighborhood, by the name of Benjamin Lounsbury was taken up on suspicion of having set fire to the boards, brought to town and tried. He was held to bail in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at Court.

The next House of Representatives will be largely anti Administration, and as largely American. No man will be chosen United States Senator, unless he is an American by birth, and in favor of Americans ruling America, opposed to slavery and favorable to a repeal of the naturalization laws. There will be many new faces in the House—numerous old fogies have been left at home, to ruminate upon the uncertainty of political aspirations.

So far as we judge, the new members will compare favorably, in point of talent, with those defeated—but much of their usefulness will depend upon the selection of proper officers to preside over their deliberations.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.—The recent election in Ohio exhibits one of the most remarkable instances of change in popular sentiment ever witnessed. Only two years ago it gave President Pierce a plurality of 16,094; only one year ago it gave Millard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, a plurality of 61,844—and its Congressional delegation consisted of 13 Democrats and only eight Whigs. Now, there is not a single Administration man on the Delegation, and the State has pronounced against the policy of President Pierce by a majority of 80,000.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Table with columns for candidates and vote counts for Governor, Canal Commissioner, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Prohibitory Law.

COL. ANDREW G. CURTIN. Now, that the election is over; and having resulted so gloriously, it is nothing more than right and proper to refer to those whose labors, aided to achieve so brilliant a victory. To be sure, the people of all parties contributed to the election of the Hon. James Pollock; but we know of no one who labored more zealously for the success of Pollock, than Col. Curtin, of Centre county, chairman of the Whig State Central Committee. We therefore fully endorse the following from the Phila. Daily News.

COL. CURTIN.—We would do injustice to meritorious services of an able and faithful Whig, if we were to withhold the meed of praise due to Col. Curtin, the indefatigable Chairman of the Whig State Committee, for his gallant and noble bearing throughout the entire canvass, which has resulted in such a brilliant and unprecedented victory. Of all the duties pertaining to such a cause, those of the Chairman of the State Committee, are the most arduous and embarrassing, requiring not only a great amount of energy and perseverance, but sound discretion and consummate tact and skill.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The cente part of Port Deposit bridge broke down this morning while 150 cattle were going over. A large number were drowned. Several lives, it is supposed, were lost, as hats have been found. All the wires of both lines are broken.

SECOND DISPATCH.—Eighteen cattledied their legs broken; one drowned; the rest escaped. 100 lives lost.

FRENCH OUTRAGE.—Petersburg, Va., Express is informed that on Tuesday the 17th, a fiend in human shape, on the road between Moore's Ferry, and Hicks' Ford, attacked a small and very respectable girl, some twelve or thirteen years old and ruthlessly violated her person. The girl struggled hard to resist the outrage, and hit the villain severely on one of his fingers, which may possibly lead to his death. He is a man of medium size and height, dark complexion, and full dark whiskers and moustache. His upper front teeth are out, which is readily perceived in conversation. He had on an overcoat, was riding a grey horse, and carried a pair of old leather saddle bags.—Pitts Dispatch.

Editorial Correspondence

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.

Dear Journal:—After a tiresome journey of four days, by way of Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, and Milton, we find ourselves seated in the comfortable parlor of the Mount Vernon House, amid the noise and confusion of the great city of Brotherly Love, inditing this epistle to our own chair, away back in Clearfield. Furnished, by our accommodating host Maj. BARRITT, with the morning papers, and surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries of this elegant house, we feel perfectly at home, and cannot avoid recommending the Mount Vernon to our friends as the ne plus ultra of good hotels. No attention is spared, and no means left untried to render its guests comfortable, and consequently the House is flourishing beyond the most sanguine expectations of its enterprising and gentlemanly proprietors. It is emphatically a "Clearfield House," and should receive the patronage of our citizens visiting the City, who desire comfortable quarters.

During our journey, we visited the Governor-elect, at his home in Milton. If we admired Judge Pollock as we knew him through the medium of the press, and the representations of others, that admiration is increased almost to idolatry by an hours familiar intercourse. Never before have we met a more perfect gentleman, nor conversed with one who exhibited such familiarity with all the great questions of the day, while his easy, unassuming manners, and unpretending deportment, led us to believe we were conversing with the most intimate friend of our youth. He spoke of his election as a triumph principles, as an American, not a Whig victory. Of Governor Bigler he spoke in terms of great respect and esteem, regarding his defeat as the result of a combination of new elements in the party politics of the country, and not the effect of personal dissatisfaction or dislike. To the people of Clearfield he returned his grateful acknowledgments, for their confidence and support of himself as the exponent of American principles, while they had in the field one of their own estimable and worthy citizens. On the future of Pennsylvania, and the course of his Administration, he conversed in such a manner as that we may safely predict for him one of the most brilliant and successful Administrations in the history of our Commonwealth. We felt him, proud that our votes and our vote had been given to a good man, a sincere American, a true hearted Pennsylvanian, and an estimable citizen.

Among the names spoken of for the speakership of the next House, we hear mentioned that of our friend DAVID C. BOAL, the successful American candidate in Centre. We know of no one who would occupy the chair of John Hancock, with more grace, ability, and dignity than our friend David. We hope he may be the man.

The most exciting topic of conversation among the politicians here, is the contest for United States Senator. Of all the names mentioned, the claims of no one are more generally allowed, than those of our friend Col. A. G. CURTIN. His brilliant, laborious and successful services in the late contest, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, together with his marked ability, and sound position on all the great questions of the day, point to him as the man, of all others, best entitled to that distinguished position. That he has the best wishes of the masses of the party, there can be no doubt, and it is to be hoped he will also stand as fair in the Senate and House.

The case of Dr. BEALE, the Dentist, who was convicted yesterday of an attempt to commit an outrage on the person of a young lady, while under the influence of Ether, creates a good deal of talk in all circles of the city. An application has been made for a new trial.

Business is still brisk. The hotels are well filled, and the city full of strangers. Ned Forrest, the celebrated American Tragedian, is playing at the Walnut, and is attracting crowded houses. The last number of the Journal comes to me like a letter from home. By the way, it is very highly spoken of here, and causes us to feel gratified that our labors have not been entirely in vain. We expect to be home in time for the next issue. An Envoy.

THE EDITOR. We learn that George R. Graham, Esq., has withdrawn from the editorial chair of the Magazine that has so long borne his name. He continues to conduct the "Saturday Evening Mail," and will soon connect himself with a new monthly, to be called the "American Leader." It will assume a broad and bold tone, and endeavor to respond to the progressive spirit of the age. Mr. Graham has many and warm friends, who will rejoice in his success.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Mr. EDWIN WILLIAMS, the statistical editor of the New York Herald, died in that city on Saturday night. His death was caused by an attack of the cholera in the most aggravated form.

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Pencil Notes.

Sharp—our scissors. Falling—the leaves. Tight—our new boots. Chivalrous—the weather. Irregular—the Phila. Sun. Going down—our coal pile. Going up—our subscription list. Up in the figures—Mott's majority. Death—in Baltimore last week. Returned—that Pierce is a Know Nothing. A good paper—Young's Waterford Dispatch. Returned—friend DAVIS. He has issued the Whiskers.

Flourishing—our town. 'About this time a year, every time.' Not hard to take—Mrs. Desjar's oysters. Drop in and try them if you don't believe it. Wonderful discovery—to prevent fish from smelting in the Summer—cut off their noses off.

Wanted—A quilt made from a wing feather of the American eagle. St. John Franklin's expedition consisted of 138 men. Wisconsin has Thanksgiving on the 23d of November. The lady whose heart swelled with indignation had it reduced with poultices.

The Harrisburg Telegraph has raised the name of James Pollock for President in 1855. A new party under the name of Practical Democrats, has sprung up in New York. White blossoms are suggestive of purity, innocence, love, eternal life. What are red ones? Heaven is a day without a cloud to darken it, and without a night to end it.

F. WEAVER has retired from the editorial chair of the Centre Democrat; he is preceded by W. W. BROWN. The Baptists have had quite a revival during the past week. Several have been converted.

As large as life and twice as natural—our picture, taken by PUNWILLER. 'Crab in' if you wish a good likeness of yourself. Counterfeit North Carolina ten dollar notes are as plentiful in Richmond, Va., just now, it is said, as blackberries in harvest.

Don't smoke in a doctor's stomach, or tumble over his exchanges, until he is through with them. Both are disagreeable. Mr. Wright has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 9th, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer in Indiana.

The vote in California at the late election, total of about seventy-five thousand, indicates a heavy increase of the population since last year. Prohibitory—to have a fly light on your nose just as the dangerous reptile pulls out his warts and says "Now!"

The Regulars—were out on parade last Saturday, under command of their new Capt. A. M. KILG. The Gen. looks well in regimentals. Hudson, alias Ned Buntlin has been arrested at Bonduvillan, Maine, for shooting a negro man in a row, and wounding him badly in the leg.

I say, printer, do you take Indiana money? "No." "What's the reason, isn't it good?" "Yes." "Why don't you take it, then?" "Can't get it." Interrogator mizzled.

The Christian Register, publishes a whig paper, has added the word Independent to its title, and will henceforth support the American party and American principles.

Diogenes Household Wants.—We have received the November No. of this excellent Magazine. It is filled with interesting reading matter. No family should be without it. Price \$2.00.

The young ladies say the times are so hard that the young men can't manage to pay their addresses. We have a great notion to leave the world and go to dinner.

The editors of the Lancaster Literary Gazette says she would as soon nestle her nose in a rat's nest of swingle tow, as allow a man with whiskers to kiss her. We're sound, we've got none.

Hon. Gideon Tomlinson, formerly Governor of Connecticut and United States Senator, representing that State from 1837 to 1841, died on the 8th inst. at Fairfield. He was a Representative in Congress from 1819 till 1827.

Always precede a lady in going up stairs.—The maxim is a legacy from a maiden aunt.—Lynn News. Just so, and so it ought to be; otherwise it would be a leg iron of the lady followed.—Lancet Daily.

The fellow has been given as the arithmetic of love: After introduction, 4 compliments make 1 blush; 3 blushes make 1 tender look; 4 tender looks make 1 ramble by moonlight; 2 rambles make 1 proposal; 2 proposals (1 to ps) make 1 wedding.

Some villain down east perpetrated the following: When woman's rights are stirred a bit The first reform she pitches on, Is how she may, without delay, Just draw a pair of breeches on!

We saw in one of our daily journals, once the following advertisement: "To Capitalists—Wanted, \$500 to go on a spec. Reference exchanged." We say the wag who wouldst also penned the following on the back of a bank note: "This is the last of five thousand left me by my dear departed grandmother, one year and a half ago. I wish it had been ten!"

Massachusetts Know Nothing Nominations. We learn from Boston, that the Massachusetts Know Nothing State Convention assembled in that city on Wednesday last. Over 2000 delegates were present, completely filling the lower hall of the Tremont Temple. As none but delegates were admitted, little reliable information of their doings could be obtained. It is said, however, that the Convention was quite stormy, and the claims of the several candidates proposed for Governor were pretty freely discussed. There is reason to believe that the following ticket was finally agreed upon: For Governor Henry J. Gardner, of Boston; for Lieut. Governor Simon Brown, of Concord. Mr. Gardner is a dry goods dealer, and was two years President of the Common Council under Mayor Scovier. He is a young man, and has hitherto acted energetically with the Whig party. Mr. Brown is editor of an agricultural journal, a good citizen, with no strong party predilections.—Telegraph.

Prohibition in Pennsylvania.

There is an apparent popular majority against the enactment of a Prohibitory Law of a little over 5000 votes. This close triumph has been celebrated by salutes, and the exultations of those who traffic in liquor. If the issue had been fairly presented in Berks, Lancaster, Lehigh, Northampton, or York counties, the result would have been different. Before the election the Liquor dealers expected a large majority on their side, and they now seem to consider that the friends of Prohibition should regard the result as settling the question. If Prohibition had been carried by as small a majority, would the Liquor dealers have given up the contest, and allowed the Legislature to enact a law without future contest? Assuredly not. We agree with the Reading Journal that viewed in all its aspects, the triumph of the recent vote is with the Prohibitionists. The whole thinking power is in their hands, and our contemporary has prepared the following interesting table to show the instructions in the Senatorial and Representative Districts, and it will be seen, that if these instructions are regarded, the members of the next Legislature may and should pass a Prohibitory Bill, with the entire sanction of their several constituencies. We ask attention to the majorities in the different districts, showing a large preponderance in favor of Prohibition.—Sun.

SENATE. Districts. Senators. Maj. For. Philadelphia City and County, 1, 1790 Chester and Delaware, 1, 1797 Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan & Clinton, 1, 1333 Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, 1, 1932 Lancaster, Montour and Columbia, 1, 469 Bradford, Susquehanna and Wagoning, 1, 4948 Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Jefferson, 1, 1170

Senators in Anti-Liquor Districts, 19 5370 Majority For, 5 5373 Majority Against, 1 1748

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Majorities For, 5 5373 Majority Against, 1 1748

Allegheny, 5 5373 Adams, 1 1748 Berks, 1 1748 Beaver, 1 1748 Bucks, 1 1748

Butler, 1 1748 Cambria, 1 1748 Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, 1 1929 Chester, 1 1748

Clearfield, 1 1748 Columbia, 1 1748 Cumberland, 1 1748 Dauphin, 1 1748

Franklin, 1 1748 Fulton, 1 1748 Luzerne, 1 1748

Northampton, 1 1748 Northumberland, 1 1748 Perry, 1 1748 Schuylkill, 1 1748

Snyder, 1 1748 Susquehanna, 1 1748 Tioga, 1 1748

Washington, 1 1748 Wayne, 1 1748 Westmoreland, 1 1748

York, 1 1748 Total, 90

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Prohibitory Liquor Law IN CANADA.—The Montreal Pilot says that a resolute effort is now being made by the advocates of Temperance in the Canadian provinces for the enactment of a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. The probability that the effort will be successful, for when the position was last brought before Parliament, it was lost by a single vote, and since then a large number of candidates have pledged themselves that if a sufficient number of petitions are presented to show the unequivocal approval of the people, a majority of members will vote for the law. Thus the enactment of the law depends chiefly upon the people.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

New York, Oct. 25.—The steamer Washington arrived last night at Sandy Hook. She brings London papers to the 11th inst. There have been no official dispatches published relative to the battle of Alma. The English, it is said, had 2,000 killed, and the French 1,400. The allies had changed their plan, and were to attack Sevastopol from the South, where it was deemed to be the weaker. The base of operations is Balaklava, where the cavalry and siege artillery had been landed. The Russians sunk seven ships of the line at the mouth of the harbor. The bombardment of Sevastopol began with October.

Marshal St. Arnaud is dead, and Gen. San Robert is in command of the French Army. Mermel has been nearly destroyed by fire. France, Tuesday.—On the 23rd of Sept., 1854 heavy guns were disembarked at Balaklava. Bucharist, Oct. 5.—Prince Gortschakoff is ill. There is a great consternation of Turkish troops at Matschine. Omar Pasha has begun operations against the Russians in Bessarabia. After the battle of Alma, the Russians burnt all the villages which they passed through in their flight; they left six thousand of the wounded behind them. One thousand Russians who were escorting a convoy of munitions of war had been made prisoners; Menchikoff, himself narrowly escaped capture.

Private dispatches mention that great dejection prevailed at Sevastopol. The allies destroyed the aqueduct which supplied the fortress. Eight thousand cavalry were landed by the allies on the Crimea. The inhabitants of Odessa have given a pledge to burn the place rather than allow it to fall into the hands of the allies.

After the battle of Alma the carriage of Menchikoff was taken, with his private correspondence, by the French. The loss by the burning of Mermel is £2,000,000. Owing to the destruction of tallow that article has advanced in price in London, and Hemp also has advanced considerably.

From Poland we learn that a great movement is in operation along the whole line. The Russian guard is advancing by forced marches to Warsaw. The troops of the kingdom of Poland are directed on the Austrian frontier.

LAVER.—The Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning. The dispatches by her inform us of no additional fighting in the Crimea. Sevastopol is besieged by the allies on the south and east sides only, leaving the north and west open to the approach of a relieving army. The most powerful fortifications are, however, on the besieged sides of the harbor, though, as they are intended for sea defenses, they must prove comparatively useless against a land attack. The Russians have blocked the entrance of the harbor by sinking several large ships, with all their guns and rigging, but it is proposed by the allies to net up a battering-ram, and force a passage through this sunken barrier. The remainder of the Russian fleet, are also ready to be sunk in the inner harbor if there is danger of their being taken by the allies. Ten thousand men have been landed from these ships to reinforce the defense of the place. Admiral Dundas has sent a similar reinforcement to the allies from the British ships which have no longer anything to do. Menchikoff is expecting reinforcements from Anapa, Perokop and Odessa; the force from the latter place under Osten Sacken, it was thought, would reach him before the English fleet. Anava also 15,000 men were on the march to join him, having destroyed that fortress. On the other hand allied reserve had sailed from Varna must have reached the camp before Sevastopol before the 10th, giving the allies at least five days to assault the place before the Russians could make any great effort against them.

These five days, however, have been a great deal of tremendous fighting. In Asia Shumly has been defeated by Prince Andronikoff, who is again crowding the Turks and threatening Kars. Of Omar Pasha's movements against Bessarabia we have no news. The allied fleet in the Baltic is of Revel, but will probably do nothing this fall. The Austrian Government is supposed to be acting with the allies, and all of them together are trying to force Prussia into a more decided position, either for or against the Czar. In consequence of this the Prussian Prime Minister, Monteville, has resigned, but was persuaded to remain in office. It is expected that the Austrians will invade Italy and join the allies. The remains of Marshal St. Arnaud have arrived in France and are to be interred in the Invalides. The great hoax of the Fall of Sevastopol appears to have been a French invention, having originated at the Paris Bourse. From China we hear that Canton is still besieged, but that the rebels are advancing elsewhere. The cotton market has declined at Liverpool; wheat and flour have slightly improved.

The Struggle in Kansas. From the day that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was clothed with the forms of law, we have done what we could to encourage the emigration to Kansas of capable, energetic, independent farmers and mechanics, who would endeavor to make her a Free Territory and in time a Free State. We have more than represented that regard to Kansas, though we believe it contains very much good land, enjoys a fair, mild climate, and lies on one of the great future highways of commercial intercourse between Western Europe and Eastern Asia. We do not believe every one fitted to succeed in Kansas, and have uniformly discouraged the migration thither of any but reliable, strong-handed workers, who would be likely to succeed anywhere. And, though the false cry that the Eastern Anti Slavery men were sending papers into the new Territories has been echoed through Missouri and along the border until many believe it, we are confident that a better class of immigrants, more able to sustain themselves, has never yet settled in any new country than that which has left New York and New-England to uphold the flag of Freedom in Kansas.

From the day Kansas was organized to the present, we have heard of no single act of outrage or robbery by any member of the Anti-Slavery cause. It has never been assailed by the Missouri Pro Slavery men, and that any person in their interest has been molested or menaced by any settler from the East. No impediment has been offered to the freest influx of emigrants from the Slave States; no one has even pretended to keep away from apprehensions of wrong or violence from our sort of people. No meeting of any kind, or any Anti-Slavery pioneers to denounce or deter immigration from the South. Yet, on the other hand, meeting after meeting has been held by Missourians, now on one side of the line, then on the other, at which violent and threatening resolves against Anti-Slavery immigration were passed, and every indication of a settled purpose to crowd Slavery into Kansas, peacefully, has been given. "Popular Sovereignty," in the Missouri acceptation, is the sovereignty of the rifle and bowie-knife; and it is the arbitrament of these, and not of

the ballot-box, that the Pro Slavery party in and near Kansas has constantly invoked.

We beg our readers to note these facts: It is very plain that bloodshed in Kansas is only to be avoided by extreme meekness and forbearance on the part of Anti-Slavery men.—We ask all to consider, the state of incident civil war already existing in Kansas, and judge whether Congress ought to throw this firebrand of Slavery agitation into each new territory it may organize. Is it not better to guarantee to every newly organized territory a truly Republican constitution, thus precluding the subject of one man to the other as a chattel, and allowing the settlers to preserve their arduous labors in peace and harmony?—N. Y. Tribune.

The American and Foreign Population. The Jersey City Standard says, "It appears from the census that there are seventeen millions, seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand, five hundred and five native born inhabitants in the United States, while there are but two millions, two hundred and ten thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight who were born in foreign lands."—and yet, strange as it may seem, a very large portion of the offspring not only in the gift of the people, but in the gift of the present national administration, without a few state administrations, are held by foreigners. Even should we admit their right to a proportion of these places of trust, in accordance with their numerical strength, the computation would fall infinitely short of the number of offices they now hold in this country. Now, we ask, if so small a quota of aliens have already wielded such an immense influence in the United States, as to secure a much larger portion of the offices of trust than Americans have meted out to themselves, (and in many instances have held the balance of power between the two parties, and have sedulously turned to their own purposes, and to the advantage of Papal supremacy,) what would be the state of things in this country five years hence, if no checks were interposed by the sons of the soil, against the unnatural and monstrous inroads which have already been made upon the sacred civil and religious rights, through our courts, and much abused confidence in the thousands of foreign born who have been welcomed to our shores? Why the consequences could be better imagined than described by the most prolific brain, or the pen of the most ready writer in the Union.

The editor of the Trenton True American jumps at the strange conclusion that because there are but eleven foreigners to every one hundred Americans born, there is no danger to be apprehended from that quarter, or from the causes which have already produced such disastrous results, not only in the body politic of our land and nation, but in the state of our country, to no small portion of our countrymen who were actually guilty of exercising the rights and privileges of American citizens, as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the State—immunities which happen to be at variance with the decrees of the Pope of Rome, and with the secret plottings of his Jesuitical tools, whom he sends forth to corrupt and subjugate the nation, and turning this glorious land of promise into a wilderness of woe, and a charnal house of the Devil. It will not do, Mr. Trenton American, to palm off such idle speculations upon the "waiters," or, if you like the term, upon the "waiters," of the "waiters," for though she is yet an infant in growth, when contrasted with other nations of the earth, yet she is "too old a bird to be caught with such chaff." It is worse than useless thus to attempt to daub her with "untempered mortar," as she is now probing the wound which has been inflicted upon her to the very core, and will not rest content until she has completely and thoroughly eradicated from the parts affected.

"Facts are stubborn things"—aye! they are stubborn, indeed, now-a-days. Need we point the editor of the True American, and every other Locooco editor in the land, who sides with him in his anti-American doctrine, and who, as we repeat, need we point these infatuated representatives of the Press, who appear to be frightened at their own shadow, and begin to be horrified at the phantom "Know Nothingism," to the unnumbered outrages upon Americans and American rights by misguided and deluded foreigners, which are being perpetrated from every part of the land, through the public prints—which are so frequent, that it is utterly impossible to keep track of them, and so heinous and unprovoked in their character, as to cause Apollyon himself to blush at the thought that his dominions are to be peopled by such demons in human shape? We will just point to one instance of those gross and insufferable interferences with our civil and religious rights. We allude to the late attempt of the German Roman Catholics at Cincinnati to prevent the Presbyterians from opening a Sabbath School of their persuasion in a location suited to their own convenience and purposes. Tell me, if you can, how can it be in not in Rome, that in this land of civil and religious freedom—in the nineteenth century—Americans have actually been forbid by foreigners to exercise privileges which would scarce be denied them in heathen lands, and which both England and France cheerfully extend them—rights which are ours not only by inheritance but by the laws of God, and the true readings of his Providence. But we forbear—there is not sufficient descriptive powers in the English language to portray the enormity and reckless impudence of these degraded worshippers at the unhallowed shrine of Popery.—Sun.

SHOCKING MURDER AND SUICIDE NEAR NEWBURGH, N. Y.—On the 22nd inst., some of the neighbors of a man and his wife named Smith, who lived about four miles from Newburgh, entered the dwelling of Smith and found the wife dead in her bed and the lifeless form of her husband lying in a pool of blood on the floor, with his throat cut from ear to ear.—But the strangest feature of this sad affair is that the body of the woman bore not the slightest mark of violence and appeared as though she had fallen asleep in death; and what adds still more to the mystery is the fact that the neighbors were in the house the evening previous and found both in their usual health.—The persons who called upon them state that Smith was usually rude in manner and very blasphemous, and upon his wife's upbraiding him and telling him that she did not think his conduct a proper preparation for the Sabbath he remarked that she need not worry herself, as it was his habit to make reckless speeches nothing serious was thought of this expression, but the morning's light revealed a scene that fully realized his fearful assertion. Coroner Parmenter, of Newburgh, was summoned to hold an inquest over the bodies on Sunday, but the result of the investigation we have not learned at the time of our going to press. It is supposed, however, that Smith administered to his wife some kind of poison which had an immediate and deadly effect. The affair is a mysterious one altogether.—Police Gazette.

Just So.—The New Albany (Ind) Tribune presumes that it is pretty well understood by this time that the day has gone by when a man, and more especially a foreigner, can walk up to the polls, armed to the teeth, threatening to "shoot any man who dare challenge his vote," and not meet with the just punishment such conduct richly deserves.